ISSN 0041-7904

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS INFORMATION BULLETIN

Vol. 41, No. 2

January 8, 1982

Robert Frost Recording Reissued

The Library of Congress has reissued its album of Robert Frost reading his own poetry. The release features a new jacket design and updated notes. The jacket cover shows a silhouette of Frost deep in thought, and a revised text has been written by John C. Broderick, Assistant Librarian for Research Services.

The recording was first issued in 1952 and contained readings by Frost at the Library of Congress in 1941, 1948, and 1949. The revised text adds references to some of the best-known works of Frost published after the earlier edition of the record. A list of 10 works about the poet completes the new liner notes.

The album, entitled *Robert Frost* (record number PL–6), contains 22 poems, including "Stopping by Woods on a Snowy Evening," "One Step Backward Taken," "Provide, Provide," and "Why Wait for Science." This record is available for $7 from the Library of Congress, Motion Picture, Broadcasting and Recorded Sound Division, Public Services Coordinator, Washington, D.C. 20540. Make checks payable to the "Library of Congress M/B/RS Division." The album is also for sale at the Library's Information Counter.

French Medieval Music, Poetry Will Be Performed January 22

An evening composed entirely of French Medieval music and poetry by Guillaume de Machaut will be presented in the Coolidge Auditorium by the early music ensemble Music for a While on Friday evening, January 22. Machaut (ca. 1300–1377) was a remarkable innovator in the fields of both poetry and music, and in the dramatic production *La Fontaine Amoreuse* director Robert Gainer has woven together a narrative of his life, protraying him as an allegorical representation of the 14th century, with which his life may be said to coincide. Instrumental and vocal pieces alternate with poetic selec-

Also in This Issue . . .

Semiannual Report Covers Library Developments for April 1–September 30, 1981 9–28

Natalie Babbitt Lecture Draws Large Audience 7–8

MARC Books Data Base Now Includes over 1.5 Million Records 6

ISDS Directors Hold Seventh Meeting 7

New Reference Works 8

Library of Congress Publications 7–8

Note: There is no Staff News insert in this issue of the *Information Bulletin.*

Music for a While

tions from Machaut's *Prologues, Le Jugement du Roy de Navarre, Remede de Fortune,* and *Le Livre de Voir Dit.* John Genke will be the narrator.

Music for a While has presented concerts of Medieval and Renaissance music to audiences throughout the United States and Canada since 1970. In addition to performing and recording, the artists are in residence at Sarah Lawrence College, where they serve as faculty for the graduate program in the performance of early music. They are also on the faculty of the State University of New York at Purchase. Three of the members, LaNoue Davenport, Judith Davidoff, and Sheila Schonbrun, were long-time members of the New York Pro Musica. Christopher Kenney has performed in the New York Schola Antiqua, the Pomerium Musices, and the Early Music Gleemen.

The *Library of Congress Information Bulletin* is issued weekly by the Library of Congress and distributed free of charge to publicly supported libraries and research institutions, academic libraries, learned societies, and allied organizations in the United States.

Comparable institutions and organizations in other countries may arrange to receive the *Bulletin* on the exchange basis by applying in writing to the Library's Exchange and Gift Division. All other correspondence should be addressed to the LC *Information Bulletin,* Information Office, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C. 20540.

La Fontaine Amoreuse will be sponsored by the Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge Foundation in the Library of Congress. The production, which will proceed without intermission, will begin at 8 p.m. It will be broadcast in its entirety by radio station WETA-FM and made available to stations in other cities by the Public Radio Cooperative, under the auspices of the Katie and Walter Louchheim Fund in the Library of Congress.

Tickets for the January 22 concert will be available from the Patrick Hayes box office at 1330 G St. N.W. (Jordan-Kitt's), beginning at 8:30 a.m. on Monday, January 18. Two tickets will be distributed per person, with a service charge of 25 cents on each ticket. Phone orders may be placed by calling 393–4463. Mail orders are not accepted.

MARC Books Data Base Passes 1.5 Million Level

More than one-and-a-half-million machine-readable cataloging records now reside on the Library's MARC Books data base. The staff of the MARC Editorial Division's Monograph Conversion Section verified the 1.5 millionth record on December 7, some twelve-and-a-half years after the beginning of routine conversion of English-language book cataloging records to the MARC format. Growing from a small group of 18 persons in 1969 to a mainline production organization of 96 staff members, the MARC Editorial Division has become an important national resource for the creation of machine-readable bibliographic and authority records.

Using an online input and update system, MARC Editorial Division staff members now convert bibliographic records in all roman alphabet languages, plus romanized records for works in Greek, Cyrillic, and South Asian languages. In addition, the division processes newly established and retrospective name authority records as well as bibliographic records for audiovisual works. Totals now stand at 1.5 million MARC book records, 637,000 MARC name authority records, and some 60,000 MARC audiovisual records.

Award-Winning Author Draws Large Audience

Natalie Babbitt, author of *Kneeknock Rise, Tuck Everlasting, The Devil's Storybook,* and *The Eyes of the Amaryllis,* delivered the annual National Children's Book Week Lecture on Monday, November 16 before a large audience of writers, educators, li-

On the occasion of the annual National Children's Book Week lecture, author Natalie Babbitt (seated, right) and Farrar, Straus, and Giroux representative Nancy Bilbre (seated, center) are greeted by Carol Nemeyer, Associate Librarian for National Programs (standing, right); Judith O'Sullivan, executive director, Center for the Book (standing, left); and Margaret Coughlan, acting head of the Children's Literature Center (seated, left).

brarians, and school children. Also attending were representatives of Mrs. Babbitt's publishing house, Farrar, Straus, and Giroux—vice president Michael de Capua, editor-in-chief of children's books Stephen Roxburgh, and director of library sales and promotion Nancy Bilbre. The following day, the author participated in an informal discussion of her work and literary tastes.

Describing the etiquette of literary criticism, Mrs. Babbitt observed:

> Somebody said to me the other day that she thought writers made the best book reviewers because only another writer could know how much pain, suffering, and hard work went into producing a book—that another writer would be able to take those factors into consideration in a critical review. But alas, pain, suffering, and hard work do not by themselves make a book worth reading. We may indeed, as writers, be able to identify with each other, but in most cases our work habits are so different that it is dangerous to make assumptions. And anyway, if you use pain and hard work as criteria, you would perforce have to be sympathetic with everything produced by people who try hard, from burned toast right on up to the Second World War. Books have to stand on their own merits, quite apart from their authors' efforts and intentions, and quite apart from the ego of their authors. The point is whether the book works, not whether its author did. I repeat—literary criticism should have nothing to do with good manners. A book review is not a thank-you note.

The full text of Mrs. Babbitt's lecture will appear in the Spring issue of the *Quarterly Journal of the Library of Congress.*

Seventh ISDS Meeting Held

The seventh meeting of the directors of International Serials Data System (ISDS) centers was held on October 19–21 at the Ministry of Education in Paris, France.

Final revisions were made to the *Guidelines for ISDS,* with publication of the revised edition expected before the next directors' meeting. In addition to the manual, which is a mainstay for the daily operations within an ISDS center, a compendium of ISDS conventions and practices of interest to users of ISDS publications and services will also be published.

Among the matters discussed was compatibility of ISDS and ISBD(S) manuals of standard practice. The directors adoptedd a resolution calling for synchronization of ISDS and ISBD(S) prescriptions to the greatest extent possible. Dorothy Anderson, director of the IFLA Office for Universal Bibliographic Control, has agreed to draft a paper detailing areas requiring reconciliation. The paper will be used by the ISBD(S) five-year review committee in its deliberations.

Linda Bartley, head of the Library of Congress National Serials Data Program, represented the United States at the meeting. Representatives were also present from Argentina, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, the Federal Republic of Germany, France, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Israel, Poland, the Soviet Union, Sweden, and the United Kingdom. The Regional Center in Moscow for eight COMECON countries and the Regional Center in Bangkok for five South East Asian countries were also represented. Observers from UNESCO and IFLA were present.

The next meeting is tentatively scheduled to be held in Helsinki, Finland, the last third of 1982.

Library of Congress Publications

Ongoing Publications

Cataloging Service Bulletin. No. 14. ISSN 0160–8029. Available on a subscription basis from the Cataloging Distribution Service, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C. 20541, for $10 a year. This issue contains a list of Library of Congress officers to whom to send correspondence; new and revised AACR 2 Library of Congress rule interpretations; a statement on the final Library of Congress policy for

the cataloging of microreproductions; a statement on the output of University Microfilms International material; guidelines for assigning subject headings to folklore materials; information on the handling of materials relating to the inquisition; procedures for using the subdivisions "Relations" and "Military relations"; information on headings for economic community countries; guidelines for the subarrangement of a literary author's works in Class P; procedures for identifying and classifying supplementary works; instructions for using the individual biography table; announcement of the publication of *National Level Bibliogaphic Record—Films;* and some details on Korean word division.

MARC Serials Editing Guide. Second CONSER edition. May/June 1981 looseleaf bimonthly update. (376 p.) This CONSER Edition of the MARC Serials Editing Guide is specifically intended for the use of CONSER Project participants in editing and preparing serial records for online input to the OCLC Shared Cataloging System. The base volume (507 p.) of this looseleaf service, originally published in 1978, is available from the Cataloging Distribution Service for $20. The complete set of updates for 1980 is available for $40, and a subscription to the 1981 bimonthly update service is available for $45. Special subscriptions rates are available for multiple copies mailed to the same address. For sale from the Cataloging Distribution Service.

MARC Formats for Bibliographic Data. Update No. 3. June 1981. The quarterly looseleaf update service for September 1980 through December 1981 is priced at $30. It includes the base text and Appendix I (Indexes), Appendix II (Code Lists), Appendix III (Record Structure), and Appendix IV (History). For sale from the Cataloging Distribution Service.

Pakistan: Publishers Directory. ISSN 0278–3150. 1980. Free to libraries upon request to the Field Director-LOC, American Consulate General, Abdullah Haroon Road, Karachi, Pakistan.

New Reference Works

A new publication, useful for the acquisitions librarian and the Latin American bibliographer interested in Haiti, has been issued recently by the Seminar on the Acquisitions of Latin American Library Materials (SALALM). *Haitian Publications: An Acquisitions Guide and Bibliography* (SALALM Bibliography Series 6). 1980. iv, 52 p.) by Lygia Ballantyne provides information on publishers, institutional publishers (including governmental agencies), book dealers, and library and documentation services in the country. In addition, this guide provides bibliographical information on publishing in and about Haiti for the past 10 years in three appendixes: "Haitian Serials: An Annotated List of Current Titles (Appendix C), a list of 68 serials; "A Checklist of Haitian Monographs, 1970–1979" (Appendix D), which cites a total of 312 titles; and, "Foreign Haitiana, 1970–1979" (Appendix E), a partial list of 154 books published by Haitians overseas, or by foreigners on Haitian subjects. The guide may be consulted in the Serial and Government Publications Division. A copy of the guide will also be added to the general collections. It may be ordered from the SALALM Secretariat, Memorial Library, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin 53706, for $5.50 plus $1.50 for mailing. [*Donald F. Wisdom*]

A recent publication worthy of note to the history of American science and technology is Evald Rink's *Technical Americana: A Checklist of Technical Publications Printed Before 1831.* This massive compilation provides a checklist of source materials from what Eugene S. Ferguson calls, in his foreward, the "critical period" of American technological development. Containing over 6,000 individual citations topically arranged and chronologically presented, *Technical Americana* brings together for the first time publications which document and illuminate the early history of American technology and which offer the user a continuous record of its progress.

The earliest publication listed is a 1683 Massachusetts broadside which made public a law to encourage the construction of brick and stone houses instead of wood. Practically one-third of the checklist is devoted to similar items dealing with internal improvements—in roads, bridges, canals, and railroads. From a 1755 treatise on husbandry to an 1830 compendium of surveying, nearly every title illustrates the theme of science in service to the new nation.

The work was sponsored by the Eleutherian Mills Historical Library and was published by Kraus International Publications, Millwood, N.Y. A copy will be assigned to the Science Reading Room reference collection. [*Leonard C. Bruno*]

APPENDIX

Semiannual Report on Developments at the Library of Congress
April 1, 1981, through September 30, 1981

Office of The Librarian

Council of Scholars

The council met on April 3–4 for a further consideration of the topic "Creativity" and to plan for future symposia. Following a business session on the morning of April 4, council members were given an orientation to the collections and services of the Geography and Map Division. This was the first in what will be a continuing series of orientations to custodial and other divisions and departments in the Library. The first foreign scholar to be appointed as a resident council member is Vicenta Cortés Alonso.

Collections Development Office

This office continued its review of the Library's acquisitions policies, in cooperation with area and subject specialists and with Processing Services. The Library's requirements for U.S. Federal documents were examined in light of the Government Printing Office's new program for producing such publications in microform. The need for publications in the field of medicine, especially those of a nonclinical nature, was also reevaluated. Revised acquisitions policy statements in both of the above areas are under consideration by the Acquisitions Committee. In addition, the Library's acquisitions policies for the visual arts, the performing arts, motion pictures, religion, and ethnic materials are in preparation.

Considerable effort and expense was devoted to building the reference collections in the James Madison Memorial Building and in the projected Social Sciences Reading Room in the John Adams Building. Funds were set aside for the acquisition, by exchange, of a limited number of foreign motion pictures selected for their historical and artistic research value. An extensive review of subscription lists resulted in the cancellation of nearly 900 subscriptions to titles no longer needed or now being received by exchange or copyright. This is due in part to the success of the Copyright Office in securing deposit of publications whose foreign publishers maintain offices in the United States.

The Selection Office began implementing a new system of processing priorities, based largely on the content and research value of the materials rather than their source. The process of selection and assignment of cataloging priorities has become both more challenging and more demanding since incoming materials must, of necessity, be examined in greater depth. For the use of selection officers and catalogers, the Collections Development Office established cataloging priorities for nonbook materials, including music, sound recordings, and audiovisual and cartographic materials. These priorities parallel priorities already established for book materials and are principally based on the research value of the individual items.

The largest single undertaking by the principal evaluations officer was an insurance evaluation of the Federal Theatre Project materials now on indefinite loan to the George Mason University.

As a preservation measure, the Library launched a program to increase its acquisition of serials in microform in lieu of binding the paper issues. The Collections Development Office established procedures for the orderly implementation of this program and issued guidelines stating that inkprint copies will be retained, in addition to microforms, only if justified by the bibliographic, historical, or artistic significance of the title. Over 100 new subscriptions were placed as part of this program.

To preserve its large collection of deteriorating U.S. city directories, a major source for historical and genealogical research, a cooperative arrangement was made with a commercial micropublisher to film most of the Library's directories through the year 1938. This project is expected to require a number of years to complete.

The director continued his active participation in the work of the Research Libraries Group's Collection Management and Development Committee and of the Collection Development Task Force of the Association of Research Libraries. With the assistance of the Library's area and subject specialists, the Collections Development Office compiled and forwarded full collection policy data for a large number of subject areas to be included in the RLG's *Collection Development Conspectus*, which will list and describe, for each library participating in the project, the strengths of existing collections and the current collecting intensity, by subject and language, according to the LC classification system. The ARL Collection Development Task Force is moving, in a parallel effort, toward a national survey of collections strength and policy among the association's research libraries.

Office of Planning and Development

Work has continued on the microforms project, and the project directors developed recommenda-

tions on serials in microforms, microform shelf numbers, and the workflow for brittle books. In June, the group met with representatives of ARL to discuss and outline the Library's role in an ARL proposal to enlarge the cataloging of microforms nationwide and to share the results. They also developed plans for a five-year project to acquire many current serials on microform, which was approved for inclusion in the fiscal 1983 budget.

Throughout May and June, office staff distributed sample questionnaires and conducted interviews for the Online Public Catalog Survey, the results of which were compiled and distributed to the Library's Survey Review Group and researchers at RLG and OCLC. Staff attended a Project Design Meeting in Chicago to analyze pretest results with other libraries and systems involved and to revise survey questionnaires and techniques as necessary. The actual nationwide pretest began on October 26, with data compilation and postquestionnaire interviews at LC occurring in the Library's Main, Jefferson, and Science Reading Rooms.

In July, the office began a project designed to collect statistics from various divisions which would provide a clear and comprehensive managerial overview of the Library. The office compiled preliminary statistics from the years 1975 and 1980 and these will be compared eventually with current figures. Work was completed on revisions of categories of statistics. This was the product of meetings between the office and departmental representatives to determine the availability and importance of figures currently maintained by the various divisions.

Two other statistical assignments given the office were, first, to determine precisely the number of books and serials volumes, as well as other items, added to the Library's collections in fiscal 1981, and, second, to determine the total preservation microfilming budget and exposures from 1968 through 1981. Both projects are in progress.

Interest in the serials claiming project resulted in revival of the Serials Claiming Committee. The committee has arranged to have claimed missing copies of items from the Library's list of 1,100 most used titles. This work for the more than 600 copyrighted titles has been assumed by the Acquisitions and Processing Division using basic copyright claiming procedures. The committee is also arranging for the first copy of each most-called-for title to be sent directly to its custodial division, usually the Serial and Government Publications Division, and hopes that this procedure will ensure the prompt and certain availability in the collections of most-used serial titles.

The office gathered preliminary cost estimates for methods of placing documents on microform (in-house and out-of-house microfiche) and optical digital disk. It also provided analyses of such topics as the use of diethyl zinc vapor for paper deacidification and of optical disk technology for preservation of all formats of library materials. It then studied the impact of these forms of preservation on the future role and structure of libraries.

Affirmative Action and Equal Employment Opportunity

Activities under this year's Affirmative Action Plan included, principally, the development and operation of the Career Bridges Program, the awarding of Affirmative Action Fellowships for the education and training of employees, the contracting for the validation of personnel selecting procedures, and the administration of a comprehensive assistance program for persons with disabilities.

The Library established a goal of posting not less than 10 percent of nonsupervisory vacancies in six affirmative action priority job series in the Career Bridges Program. A total of eight Career Bridges positions were posted—three in computer science, two copyright specialists, and three librarians.

Of the 84 employees who were awarded Affirmative Action Fellowships, 82 remained active in the education-training program in September. A professional development seminar was conducted for fellowship holders in June at which Congressman Augustus Hawkins, chairman of the Joint Committee on the Library, was the main speaker. Topics covered in the seminar were managerial planning and career planning.

The Library's Committee for Affirmative Action for Persons with Disabilities completed its third year of activities on behalf of handicapped applicants and employees. During the first half of the fiscal year, the survey of employees with handicapping conditions was completed, and the questionnaire has been routinely administered to all new employees. The results of the survey are expected to provide the programmatic basis for the committee's efforts over the next few years.

The basis upon which results of the activities undertaken in pursurance of the fiscal 1981 Affirmative Action Plan would be evaluated were explicitly specified in the plan: "The long-term success of the Library's affirmative action efforts will be measured by the reduction of the underrepresentation of minorities and women in its work force as revealed by determinations of underrepresentation calculated and published annually."

The first outcome of the program was the selection of four members of underrepresented groups for positions in the Career Bridges Program in job series in which their group was underrepresented.

The second outcome of the program claimed here is far more circumstantial with a less direct causal presumption: 25 pecent of all employees selected for vacancies in the six job series designated priority affirmative action areas were minorities and 51 percent were females. Thus, the 1981 Affirmative Action Plan and activities significantly affected the Library's overall environment of personnel selections.

The Women's Program Office developed the Library of Congress Work Force Utilization Analysis, issued on June 15, prepared according to guidelines of the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission and Office of Personnel Management. This substantial effort involved directing the development of seven new computer programs in detailed formats which make up the work force profile for the Library. It enables the Library to examine its data in a form comparable to that of agencies within the Executive Branch.

The Women's Program Office has annually managed the Library's Administrative Detail Program. The success of past programs encouraged the departments to increase the number of detail opportunities 33 percent over each of two previous years. This year a total of 12 details were offered, and 70 staff members at grades GS–7 through 13 who were not in administrative or supervisory positions applied. Evaluations of the 1981 program were extremely positive and indicate that detail participants and detail supervisors alike consider it a valuable experience.

This summer, a panel discussion for working parents led to the identified need for an ongoing support group for Library staff members balancing career and family responsibilities. The Women's Program Office provided administrative support for the first meeting of the newly formed Working Parents Support Group.

The Women's Program prepared a staff announcement on issues of interest to persons interested in part-time work schedules. The Library's policy to increase opportunities for part-time work was originally initiated by the Women's Program Office, and a statistical report on part-time employment was also completed.

Additional staffing and the restructuring of positions were the most significant accomplishments in the Equal Employment Opportunity Compliance Office for this six-month period. Personnel Action Recommendations were approved for positions of assistant coordinator, two EEO investigator/officers, and an EEO counselor. Funding was authorized for an additional private investigating firm to assist the office in discrimination complaint investigations.

The coordinator was appointed to the Affirmative Action Working Group to assist in preparing a multiyear Affirmative Action Plan. The coordinator and other EEO staff continued to communicate with new Library staff and Library supervisors and managers regarding EEO policies and procedures.

At the end of March, 83 formal and 37 informal complaints were pending in the office. From April through September, 77 new informal complaints were received, totalling 197. Eighteen informal complaints became formal. Fifty-five were resolved at the counselor's level; one at the EEO officer's level; 11 by the coordinator; nine by The Associate Librarian; two by The Deputy Librarian; and 90 formal and 29 informal complaints were pending at the end of September.

Legislation Relating to the Library

P.L. 97–51, approved by the President on October 1, made continuing appropriations for Federal agencies and programs for fiscal year 1982 through November 20. For the Legislative Branch, however, funds were provided through September 30, 1982. The continuing resolution provided for funding for the Library of Congress in the amounts approved by the conferees.

A total of $189,827,000 was approved for the operation of the Library of Congress for fiscal year 1982. Under Library of Congress, Salaries and Expenses, an appropriation of $111,989,000 was approved, which is $3,454,000 less than the requested amount and $6,900,000 more than fiscal 1981. Of the growing workload increases requested, 32 indefinite positions have been allowed for a three-year project which will inventory the collections to correct longstanding errors in labeling and cataloging and will locate lost and missing volumes. One additional position of the six requested has been authorized for the Personnel Office and two positions for the Office of the General Counsel. One additional position has been provided for the Office of The Librarian.

An appropriation of $9,123,000 was approved for the Copyright Office, which is $1,500,000 less than requested.

Congressional Research Service was funded in the amount of $30,000,000 which is $2,288,000 less than requested for fiscal 1982, and an increase of $311,000 over the 1981 appropriation.

The National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped will be funded in the amount of $33,221,000, which is $22,000 less than requested.

For the Special Foreign Currency Program, $4,405,000 was appropriated, which was $69,000 less than requested.

Under the appropriation, Furniture and Furnish-

ings, $1,089,000 was approved, which was $451,000 less than requested.

Of the $18,000,000 requested by the Architect of the Capitol for the restoration and fire safety work at the Thomas Jefferson and John Adams Buildings, $4,000,000 has been allowed for design, testing, and installation of automatic sprinklers for the bookstacks of both buildings to help alleviate existing fire hazards, and for funding a complete design package, including cost estimates, for the overall restoration project.

Oversight hearings on the Library Services and Construction Act were held by the Subcommittee on Post Secondary Education, House Committee on Education and Labor, on September 15. The Librarian of Congress was present to give testimony to the contributions made by the Federal Government through the Library Services and Construction Act over the last 25 years.

The Presidential Task Force on the Arts and Humanities had recommended and hearings were held on restoring a tax incentive for the donation of self-generated manuscripts and artwork materials to libraries, museums, and other nonprofit institutions. The Librarian of Congress appeared before the Senate Committee on Finance on November 10 to speak in favor of amending the Internal Revenue Code of 1954. Bills H.R. 148, 444, 2823, and S. 649, 851, and 852 have been introduced to support the restoration of the tax incentives by providing a tax deduction equal to the fair market value of the materials donated by the creator to the library or museum, or a tax credit for such gifts.

Library Buildings and Space

By the end of September, occupancy of the Madison Building was estimated at 2,990 employees, a number representing about 88 percent of the projected final occupancy. The principal offices that moved totally or in part during this reporting period were the Processing Services Department, the Law Library, the Publishing Office, the Internal Audit Office, the Staff Training and Development Office, the Manuscript Division, the Preservation Office, and some parts of the Central Services Division. The remaining moves to be completed over the next year include the Library's administrative offices and special collections divisions.

Procurement activity focused on requirements attendant to the remaining moves. The Music Division's compact stack installation was completed and work continued on the prototype shelving unit for the recorded sound collections. Delivery of the remaining half of the Madison Building's conventional shelving order was scheduled for December.

Preliminary design work on the restoration and renovation of the older Library buildings continued late in the reporting period. The architectural firm Arthur Cotton Moore/Associates (ACM/A) was awarded a follow-on contract for architectural and engineering services for the design development phase of the project and portions of the construction document phase. The Library Environment Resources Office initiated a series of meetings with ACM/A and Library officers to obtain clarifying information and to prepare final details of the preliminary design drawings and documentation. Several meetings were held with the Architect of the Capitol regarding installation of a sprinkler system in the stacks of the Thomas Jeferson Building.

Planning began early in the reporting period for the relocation of the MARC Editorial Division, Cataloging Distribution Service, Catalog Publication Division, Automated Systems Office (in part), Preservation Microfilming Office, and the Federal Library Committee from leased space to buildings on Capitol Hill. By the end of the fiscal year, most of the 488 employees from these units moved to permanent locations in the John Adams Building. The old computer room in the Adams Building was completely renovated for use by the Cataloging Distribution Service. Design drawings were prepared for a workshop for the Exhibits Office located on the northwest side of the ground floor in the Adams Building and construction work began towards the end of the fiscal year. Final installation drawings were sent to the contractor for the shelving to be installed in the Adams Building in December and the Computer Catalog Center in the Thomas Jefferson Building was enlarged.

After giving up leased space at the Navy Yard and Pickett Street Annexes, the Library retained buildings at 1291 Taylor St. N.W., at Landover Center in Suitland, Md., at 2028 Duke Street in Alexandria, Va., and at Wright-Patterson Air Force Base in Ohio. Only the Federal Research Division remains at the Massachusetts Ave. Annex. A milestone was reached in September when the film processing laboratory was completed at Wright-Patterson Air Force Base in Ohio.

Management

Automated Systems Office

The availability of the Library's central computer system to users continued to improve and averaged 98.5 percent during this reporting period. Batch processing increased significantly, with batch jobs averaging 22,100 per month. During this period, the

teleprocessing workload increased from approximately 1.9 million to 2.2 million transactions from more than 1,800 terminals on Capitol Hill. The acquisition of a Xerox 9700 laser printer greatly decreased the batch output cost and improved the appearance and readability of the products of the Computer Service Center. The computer operations staff was also actively involved in the installation and training effort subsequent to the award to Compucorp of the word processing equipment replacement contract.

A study was made of the equipment available in the marketplace to provide a continuous monitoring capability for all system components. Competitive procurement documents were prepared and a contract let for a communications network monitoring system. This system accumulates statistics and measurements to assist in locating where parts of the computer system which have failed, or are showing signs of imminent failures.

Software changes also aided in improving computer performance and reliability. Computer performance was analyzed using three new software measurement tools (CMF, BEST/1, and BIO). These measurements resulted in several changes to the system software configuration to improve response and turnaround times. An optimizer program was incorporated into the teleprocessing system to speed up transmission of messages between the computer and Sycor (3270 protocol) terminals.

Major improvements in applications software facilities, including support of the Library's online bibliographic and text-oriented information retrieval system (LOCIS) were completed and additional improvements were being developed. Testing was completed on a generalized batch updating facility applicable to Logic Library files, the multiple file search capability, and call-number browsing. Revisions to the indexing, retrieval, and display systems to support AACR 2 changes and new Library of Congress filing rules were under development. These revisions will provide fully interfiled indexes which will be updated online. Also, simultaneous display of name authority and bibliographic data will be supported. Data base management software has been installed to facilitate programming of various business systems in the Library, and a pilot application, the Central Services Division mailing list, has advanced to the construction stage. Work began on combining the MARC Search Service and SCORPIO into the single LOCIS retrieval system. This will enable users to access both systems with the same sign-on procedures making all capabilities available at once, and provide common functions such as online tutorials and the printing of query results. It will also further the development of an enhanced single Library of Congress bibliographic system.

Several improvements were added to support Copyright Office activities. The use of computer-output-microfiche for production of the *Catalog of Copyright Entries* (CCE) was begun and catalogs produced in this more cost-effective fiche format included *Serials* (1979 and 1980), *Motion Pictures*, and *Visual Arts, Maps*, and *Renewals* (all January–June 1979). Computer programs were developed to log accounting correspondence and produce an associated exception report to assist in copyright accounting procedures. Additional programs were written to purge obsolete data from the Copyright Office In-Progress System (COINS) file, thereby improving the effectiveness of the file and the response time, while verifying the accuracy of indexes to Correspondence Management System (CMS) data. A major release of new COINS application software to enhance deposit accounting and correspondence was also installed.

By the end of fiscal 1981, the ASO hotline was handing an average of 90 information requests, problem reports, and work requests per day. User and Production support personnel provided staff training and developed training aids for the Book Paging System, the Name Authority System, APIF Release 3, the Index to Latin American Legislation, and the Bill Digest and *Congressional Record* files for the 97th Congress. Approximately 540,000 shelflist records were processed through the Format Recognition program and returned to Carrollton Press for inclusion in the ReMARC data base. After the annual loading the RAL (*Register of Additional Locations*) file contains more than 3,000,000 records.

Buildings Management Division

Relocations of organizations to the Madison and Adams Buildings continued to make extensive demands on the Building Services labor force during the second half of the fiscal year.

Additional features of the Madison Building security system were brought online. The Card Reader Access System to the garage was activated, and the resulting controlled access to the garage drastically cut the unauthorized use of the garage. Security devices were installed and activated to protect the collections of the Manuscript Division. Plans are also continuing for the security protection of the new Credit Union area in the Madison Building. The security system for the Law Library collections in the subbasement of the Madison Building and the alarm system for the stairwells exiting into the Madison garage were both activated.

The Library and AFSCME signed a contract on behalf of the Special Police Force. The agreement provided for union representation for all privates on the Force.

Central Services Division

As a result of the soaring costs of the Federal Telecommunications System, and intensive study was conducted in the search for a more viable alternative. It was determined that through the WATS network, the Library could gain total control over its long distance usage and costs. By year's end, WATS was approved as a cost-effective alternative to FTS for long distance telephone needs.

For some time it has been recognized that the telephone operators were in need of a better system for locating staff and telephone numbers in the current *Telephone Directory*. In September, an Electronic Telephone Directory was installed on a trial basis in the Communications Unit. Over a three-week period, the chief and assistant chief operators input approximately 5,000 employee names. The result is an improved, up-to-date system which permits operators to locate individual names almost instantaneously. This system has the capability for producing copy for the *Telephone Directory*.

Faced with increasing postage costs as a result of the sampling system and postage rate increases, a decision was made to change to metered mail except for the Cataloging Distribution Service and the Copyright Office.

Because of the many new Members of Congress following the November 1980 election, records management activity was substantially greater than the previous year. During the second half of the year the Paperwork Management staff made 28 visits to 24 Congressional offices. Five subject classification outlines and indexes were prepared for use in these offices.

Personnel and Labor Relations Office

The last six months of fiscal 1981 were marked by the successful negotiations with the American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees (AFSCME) Locals 2910 and 2477 of a contract article and impact bargaining of a Library of Congress Regulation (LCR) on policies and procedures in a reduction-in-force (RIF). The contract article became effective upon the completion of the negotiations and the LCR was formally issued on September 30.

Throughout the year, Library staff seeking various kinds of assistance from the Personnel and Labor Relations Office voiced their concerns and continued uneasiness over the possibilities of additional RIFs. As the fiscal year drew to a close, however, RIF activity appeared to have abated considerably from the earlier part of the year, with only six RIFs, involving only eight staff members, having been initiated during this period.

The continued budget restraints on staffing were reflected in a 16 pecent decrease in the number of vacancy announcements issued during this period as compared to the first half of the fiscal year. The number of applications, however, received was 18 percent higher than the first six months. The number of appointments made during this period decreased by 23 percent over the earlier part of the year, with separations also showing a decrease of 16 percent. Retirements decreased by 70 percent, but counseling in this area continued to be high with only a seven percent decrease from the first six months.

As the fiscal year ended, the resumption of the Intern Program, which was suspended last year, was in full swing. A total of nine staff members were selected for this year's program, which was limited to in-house candidates.

Photoduplication Service

Collections and titles of research materials announced in the Photoduplication Service Circular Series during the past six months were Stenograficheskie otchety of the gosudarstvennyi Soviet (344), United Arab Republic. *Daily Review of the Arabic Press* (345), Technical Oil Mission (346), *Dielli* (347), *Barricada* (348), Longe Play Collection (349), Booker T. Washington Papers (350), *Le Petit Samedi Soir* (351), and United States Army. Far East Command. *Intelligence Series* (352). An information letter noting the availability of the Arthur D. Little report, *Strengthening the Law Library of Congress*, was also distributed.

Considerable progress was made in the Latin American national gazette filming project. Completed pre-1970 files are now available for Colombia, El Salvador, and Costa Rica.

In May a new flow-through procedure was instituted in the Microphotographic Section providing an eight-day turnaround of any given day's filming. Simultaneously work was directed toward elimination of a backlog of more than 3,000 reels of film in various stages of completion. The backlog was eliminated in August.

Despite the rate increase on October 1, 1980, the Photoduplication Service continued to operate at a deficit in fiscal 1981, and it was again necessary to increase rates effective October 1. Positive microfilm was increased from 18 cents to 20 cents per foot, while the cost for regular negative exposure went from 12 cents to 14 cents. A routine 8 by

10-inch photographic print increased in cost from $6 to $7.

National Programs

The Associate Librarian for National Programs, Carol A. Nemeyer, was elected president of the American Library Association. Dr. Nemeyer is only the fourth Library of Congress official to be elected to this post in the 105-year history of the association.

Educational Liaison Office

Custom-tailored programs were designed for 2,408 special visitors, including the national librarians of New Zealand, Nigeria, and Japan and the presidents of the Australian and Thai Library Associations. The Tour Unit introduced the Library to a total of 42,284 visitors. Special events coordinated by the office included a September picnic for freshmen Members of Congress sponsored by the American Folklife Center, the final meeting of the White House Task Force on the Arts and Humanities, a luncheon-seminar marking the acquisition of the Seagram County Court House Archive, and a reception celebrating the 10th anniversary of the Cataloging in Publication Program.

Publishing Office

The Publishing Office disseminated a broad range of information about the Library and its collections during the second half of the fiscal year. Of particular interest are facsimiles of four rare and beautiful maps dating from the 15th and 16th centuries. Other publicatons included six new master photographs custom-printed from Walker Evans' original negatives, a facsimile of the 1801 pamphlet listing the 728 books and three maps that were shipped from London to Washington in 1800 to become the first Library of Congress, a subject catalog of the Main Reading Room reference collection, and the first of a new series of annual reports of acquisitions in various fields and formats entitled, *Library of Congress Acquisitions: Manuscript Division, 1979*. The Spring and Summer issues of the *Quarterly Journal* featured a biographical sketch of Alfred Whital Stern, one of the Library's great benefactors, and an article on a recently discovered suppressed scene from George Gershwin's *Porgy and Bess*. A flexible-disc recording of the scene's first peformance on May 14, 1980, accompanied the article. Publications in production and scheduled for delivery during the first half of fiscal 1982 include books on the design and construction of boxes for the protection of rare books, the Dayton C. Miller Flute Collection, and the poetry of Wallace Stevens.

Exhibits Office

The six exhibitions prepared and installed during the last half of the fiscal year featured prize-winning photographs of 1980 news events, recent poster acquisitions, French coutumes from the Law Library collections, the recently acquired Seagram collection of U.S. court house architecture, photographs portraying the involvement of older citizens in the transmission of culture to younger generations, and photographs, playbills, and memorabilia tracing the first 10 years of the John F. Kennedy Center for Performing Arts. The office also coordinated the lending of more than 600 items from the Library's collections to supplement exhibitions in 87 museums, including 10 abroad. The Traveling Exhibition Program circulated three exhibitions. Planning and development of "James Madison and the Search for Nationhood," the inaugural exhibition for the major exhibit gallery in the Madison Building, continued. Other exhibits in the developmental stage will include cartoons of Franklin D. Roosevelt, a selection of Currier and Ives prints, lithographs, woodcuts, and engravings reflecting the way American printmakers viewed the Second World War, and the portraits of performing artists taken by noted photographer Bern Schwartz.

Center for the Book

The center continued its active program of lectures, symposia, publications, and projects to stimulate appreciation of the crucial role of books in society. In April, James Mosely, librarian of St. Bride Printing Library in London, presented an illustrated lecture on "Eric Gill as Typographer." A May meeting emphasized the role of the spoken word as testimony for history and as source material for books. Edwin Newman moderated a panel presentation, "Rooted in America," by three well-known personalities who have recorded their memoirs for the William E. Wiener Oral History Library of the American Jewish Committee: novelist and playwright Jerome Weidman, lyricist Sylvia Fine Kaye, and opera and concert star Jan Peerce. At the annual meeting of the center's National Advisory Board, the role of the book in contemporary society was explored in a talk on "Video Literacy in the Computer Age" by Lewis M. Branscomb, vice president and chief scientist of the IBM Corp.

The Library of Congress/CBS Television "Read More About It" project's third season was launched in September. Proceedings of two of the center's symposia were published: *The Textbook in American Society* and *Responsibilities of the American Book Community*, as well as a booklet based on the 1979 symposium, *The International Flow of Informa-*

tion: A Trans-Pacific Perspective, held in conjunction with the Graduate School of Library Studies of the University of Hawaii and the U.S. International Communication Agency.

In September, the center's executive director, John Y. Cole, began a one-year leave of absence and was replaced by Judith O'Sullivan.

Children's Literature Center

Virginia Haviland retired as chief of the center on June 12 after 18 years at the Library. The center provided services to a total of 867 visitors, telephone inquirers, and correspondents during this period. *Children's Books—1980* was published and text was completed for "Children's Literature: A Guide to Reference Sources, Third Supplement."

American Folklife Center

Coordinative activities with a variety of public and private agencies were the focus of attention during this period. The center also continued to develop and make available publications, exhibits, and other products which draw on the experience of previous field projects.

Publications inclued *Blue Ridge Harvest: A Region's Folklife in Photographs; American Folk Architecture: A Selected Bibliography; Folklife Resources in the Library of Congress: A Preliminary Survey;* and *American Folklife: 1982 Weekly Calendar.* A photo exhibit entitled "Generation to Generation: Sharing the Intangible" was developed in cooperation with the Exhibits Office, the Prints and Photographs Division, and the Center for the Study of Preretirement and Aging at Catholic University. After its initial display, this exhibit will become part of the Library's Traveling Exhibition Program.

The Archive of Folk Song was officially renamed the Archive of Folk Culture to reflect the broad scope of its collections. It was decided to microcopy approximately 185 reference and findings aids of the archive for distribution to GPO depository libraries, and in the future all similar publiations of the American Folklife Center will be forwarded to depository libraries through the Documents Expediting Project of the Exchange and Gift Division. By fall, the Federal Cylinder Project had preserved 2,536 of the estimated 2,960 early cylinder recordings and prepared them for duplication.

The Folklife Center is studying ways automation might enhance the services of the archive and other folklore archives in the United States and is planning a 1983 conference tentatively entitled "The Washington Conference on Folklife and Automated Archives: Interdisciplinary Approaches."

National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped

Automation activities progressed in several areas. The Comprehensive Mailing List System, designed to facilitate distribution of periodicals, is yielding useful statistical data about readers; the automated machine inventory system is providing current data on half a million pieces of playback equipment assigned to readers or in inventory; and, for the benefit of network libraries contemplating automation of circulation procedures, a guide to available options was prepared and distributed. The third annual NLS/BPH automation conference was well attended by network librarians and representatives of interested organizations.

Activities at NLS/BPH were filmed for a videotape program to be used in orienting visitors and for loan to outside groups. A videotape program on volunteer braille transcribing was made available for recruitment and training. A revised brochure on music services and a bibliography of young adult fiction were published. A commemorative talking book machine was produced in honor of the program's 50th anniversary.

Planning meetings were held with representatives of the Braille Authority of North America for the forthcoming international conference on braille to be held in Washington.

Federal Library Committee

The FEDLINK (Federal Library and Information Network) online shared cataloging service contract with OCLC, Inc. has expanded from 275 Federal libraries and information centers in fiscal 1980 to over 325 by the end of fiscal 1982. Ten online retrieval service contracts were renegotiated for fiscal 1982. Contracts were also signed with Bibliographic Retrieval Services (BRS), Lockheed, Mead Data Central, and West to support shared local retrieval services of agency data files.

Work is proceeding on a contract with Systems Control, Inc. for the design and development of an automated library system for the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration. The experimental project to use slow-scan television and telefacsimile equipment for transmission, communication, and exchange of information was completed and evaluated. The report has been sent to the Educational Resources Information Center (ERIC) where it will be available for purchase in 1982.

Findings from the Intergovernmental Library Cooperation Project's field visits and questionnaires indicate that Federal libraries throughout the country look to nonfederal libraries at the local and state levels for cooperation and support, and that

Federal libraries generally are prepared to share their collections and services with their nonfederal counterparts. The study also documents the extent of cooperative activity among libraries in the areas of resource sharing, interlibrary loan, processing, and collection development. The Survey of Federal Libraries conducted in cooperation with the Learning Resources Branch of the National Center for Education Statistics, which will update the findings of the 1972 survey and provide data for the requirements of the Library General Information Survey (LIBGIS), will be completed in fiscal 1982. A new activity for 1982 is a library automation/management consulting service to assist member libraries with documentation of automation requirements, evaluation of contractors, and planning of seminars to prepare management and staff for library automation.

Congressional Research Service

The Congressional Research Service again found its attention focused on economic matters, especially tax reform and budget reduction. During the first half of the fiscal year, the President's revised budget held the spotlight, and in this review period the dominant legislative activity involved the Economic Recovery Tax Act of 1981 and the Omnibus Reconciliation Act of 1981, as well as proposed caps on open-ended programs, Social Security financing, and consolidation of programs into block grants that would radically change many existing health, social service, and education programs. Research work was closely attached to the legislative process and included assistance at hearings and conferences, expert advice, analysis of issues, and written reports.

During this period, 210,000 requests were cleared in a wide variety of forms of response. CRS set records in the number of requests cleared the previous half year, but those records were surpassed dramatically in this period because of the heavy legislative activity relating to the budget and tax reform. Summer is normally a slower period, but June and July were the busiest months in CRS history, with 46,000 (9,000 higher than the previous all-time high) and 41,000 requests cleared respectively. The average number of requests received daily in June was 2,050. Such a large increase in requests may presage a greater workload in the months ahead, which are usually the heaviest months for legislative activity.

Substantial reports were prepared on topics as diverse as cost-effective energy strategies, human resource programs in the fiscal 1982 Federal budget, the U.S. civilian space program, major veterans' legislation in the 96th Congress, the underground economy, and U.S. materials import dependency and vulnerability. Work continues on several large projects, including ways to restructure the Civil Service retirement system, a Government-wide project to develop a land price index for the United States, and the relationship between work and welfare.

Included in committee prints were CRS studies and reports on community-based long-term care, indexing of Government program benefits, reference guide to banking and finance, national materials policy, the strategic future, the black lung disability trust fund, and telecommunications research and development

More than 100 new issue briefs—twice the number in the previous half year—became available during this reporting period, in which more than 113,000 copies were distributed, an average of nearly 19,000 a month and an increase of more than 4,000 a month over the previous period. Issue briefs are concise analytical studies of some 365 subjects of current interest to Congress. New titles include health insurance, tuition tax credits, antisatellites, commercialization of bio-technology, enterprise zones, NATO Theater Nuclear Forces, immigration and refugee policy, the agricultural dairy program, marine mammal issues, regulatory reform, and congressional vetoes in the 97th Congress.

An example of the ability of the Congressional Research Service to respond quickly to changing events and to matters of intense congressional interest was the effort to provide an analysis of H.R. 3982, the Omnibus Reconcilation Act of 1981. In addition to being one of the most complex and far-reaching measures ever passed by the House, H.R. 3982 also placed additional difficulties upon Members since substantial portions of the bill were amended on the floor without benefit of committee explanation. As a result, the House leadership asked CRS to provide a summary analysis of H.R. 3982, as passed by the House on June 26. In a massive research effort involving all research divisions, a 124-page analysis was produced within three working days. Following the final passage of the Reconciliation Act, CRS quickly prepared numerous papers analyzing the effects of the budget cuts.

CRS continued to translate documents of particular interest to the Congress. Many were constituents' letters in foreign languages referring to the budget, and others were reports on medical issues, the aerospace industry, narcotics abuse, economics, human rights, and other topics. A service that grew at an unprecedented rate was that of translations into Spanish—newsletters, press releases, news articles, speeches, and letters.

Several changes were made in the CRS Main Files

as a result of recommendations of a staff advisory group. These included reducing the standard retention period by two years, to three years plus a growing fourth year, and the intermittent "targeting" of local newspapers throughout the country for the temporary coverage of important local and regional news events. The number of congressional subscribers to the SDI (selective dissemination of information) program increased to 402. An innovative approach was made to the provision of information support to CRS researchers by presenting SCORPIO information workshops on various topics, where researchers are made aware of subject-oriented approaches to automated data bases, search techniques and terms, and finding tools for legislative documents. Research guides—a new format design to introduce the user of information sources, in print and online, as well as to selected writings—were prepared on topics of current legislative concern, including the Clean Air Act, Social Security financing, and the Airborne Warning and Control System (AWACS). A lengthy project to convert serials control from a manual to an automated system was completed, and all serial titles are now being checked in online, on an OCLC serials check-in subsystem.

More than 34,500 Infopacks, packets of background information on current issues, were distributed during this half year, showing a steady growth since their inception in December 1980. Although the figures average nearly 5,800 a month, monthly distribution topped 7,000 by the end of the fiscal year and showed signs of continuing to increase explosively. Most popular Infopacks were those on gun control, financial aid to undergraduates, Social Security financing, and the budget process.

In addition to the regular training institutes for congressional staff, a special Capitol Hill Information Seminar was introduced in August. Designed particularly to help new staff of the 97th Congress find their way through the Washington information maze, the seminar drew 103 participants. The program covered the House and Senate as information sources; the services of the congressional support agencies; the resources of party organizations, informal groups and caucuses, executive agencies, and independent interest groups; and materials available in their own offices. The program was highly rated by the participants for its relevance to their daily work and will be offered about 10 times in fiscal 1982.

During the review period, six institutes were conducted for Member and committee staff having legislative responsibilities and three for field office staff. In addition, a total of 1,431 Members and staff attended the 38 seminars on major public policy issues—such as the Federal budget, Social Security financing, indexing Federal programs, labor problems, industrial policy, and foreign policy—which were offered during the period.

Besides several hundred tailored briefings on legislatively related topics, CRS staff gave 82 briefings for 2,637 congressional staff to aid them in effectively using CRS resources. The orientation program for young people who work temporarily in Members' offices as interns was the most successful to date, with 2,479 students participating in the program between April and September.

There was a continued increase in the number of noncongressional visitors who were given briefings on CRS's mission and services. Among the 753 such visitors in the past six months were 147 members of parliament and parliamentary librarians, 55 cabinet-level officials of foreign governments, and 245 U.S. librarians from research, academic, state, and local public libraries nationwide.

In compliance with P.L. 88–246, CRS compiled the manuals to be used in high school and college debates during the 1981–82 school year. The high school debate manual, "How Can the U.S. Elementary and Secondary Education Systems Best Be Improved?" was issued as Senate Document No. 97–3. The manual on the college debate topic, "Resolved: That the Federal Government should significantly curtail the powers of labor unions in the United States," was sent to the Public Printer in September, to be published as House Document No. 97–89. More than 77,000 copies of each of these documents will be distributed nationally by Members of Congress and the Superintendent of Documents.

Copyright Office

Work continued during 1981 in preparation for the Copyright Office report on library photocopying and related activities to be submitted to the Congress at the beginning of 1983. Several meetings were held with members of the advisory committee established in 1978 to aid the Register of Copyrights in connection with plans for this review, including two meetings at which a representative of King Research, Inc., the firm which received the contract to collect and evaluate data for this study, discussed its survey work. Also, the final in a series of regional hearings was held in New York City on January 28 and 29. During the time thereafter, a number of written comments were received which have amplified the record created at the several hearings. By the end of fiscal year 1981, the work under the King contract was largely completed. Four surveys were carried out: two surveys of libraries, one of them involving detailed

questionnaires which were filled out by librarians and the other involving the keeping of rather extensive logs of photocopying transactions; one survey of library patrons; and one survey of publishers. Data from these surveys was made available to the Copyright Office in December, and the final King report is due in March. It should provide quantitative information to complement the testimony and submissions presented at the hearings. These two sources of information should contribute substantially to the Copyright Office report.

The so-called manufacturing clause, which has been a feature of American copyright law since 1891, provides in its present form that certain nondramatic literary works by U.S. citizens or domiciliaries must be manufactured in the United States or Canada in order to enjoy full copyright protection. Pursuant to the terms of the present statute, this provision will expire on July 1 unless the law is amended. At the request of Congress, the Copyright Office has completed a report on this provision. The conclusions stated by the report are that the manufacturing clause is a barrier to free trade, that it should not be a condition of copyright, that it is alien to the purposes of copyright law, and that the provision should be allowed to expire. The report also expressed the view that other remedies, such as subsidies, duties, import quotas, or tax credits, would be more appropriate to provide any needed protection for the U.S. printing industry. In studying this problem, the office held meetings and hearings to solicit the views of the printing industry and the affected labor unions as well as authors and publishers. In addition, the office was aided in its consideration of the issues by the Congressional Research Service of the Library of Congress and by the U.S. Department of Commerce. The question whether or not the manufacturing clause will be permitted to expire is raised by H.R. 3940, which would amend the copyright law by removing the July 1 expiration date. The fiscal year closed without any further legislative activity on the provision.

In 1979, the House Judiciary Subcommittee on Courts, Civil Liberties, and the Administration of Justice formed an ad hoc committee to go forward with discussions of possible guidelines on educational fair use of broadcast audiovisual works, and Anthony P. Harrison, Assistant Register of Copyrights, has aided in the work of the group. After numerous meetings, guidelines have now been produced. Their central features are (1) that off-air recordings can only be made at the request of and can only be used by and individual teacher, but cannot be regularly recorded in anticipation of requests; (2) that there will be a fair-use preview period during which there can be a limited number of actual classroom uses, with additional time for use by the teacher to evaluate whether or not to add the program to the curriculum; and (3) that, at the end of the preview period, the tape must be erased unless permission of the copyright owner is obtained for longer retention. In a 1978 court case involving off-air taping for educational use, *Encyclopedia Britannica Educational Corp.* v. *Crooks*, 447 F. Supp. 243 (W.D.N.Y.), plaintiff's motion for preliminary injunction was granted, the court stating that the scope of the activities of the defendants was difficult to reconcile with their claim of fair use, since the case did not involve an isolated instance of a teacher copying copyrighted material for classroom use but rather concerned a highly organized and systematic program for reproducing videotapes on a massive scale. The case is now moving towards a decision on the merits and may offer additional light on the question of fair use in this context.

One area of unfinished copyright revision business concerns the scope of rights in sound recordings. Attention during the last phase of the effort to revise the 1909 act focused on proposals for establishing a limited performance right for sound recordings in the form of a compulsory license, with payments to performers and producers of copyrighted sound recordings. Congress decided, however, that the problem required further study and deferred consideration of the matter. Congressional momentum toward performance rights legislation for sound recordings continued in the first session of the 97th Congress with the introduction of H.R. 1805. The House Judiciary Subcommittee on Courts, Civil Liberties, and the Administration of Justice held public hearings on this subject on June 10 and July 22. Register of Copyrights David Ladd testified on the latter date in support of a performance right for sound recordings under a compulsory license. Mr. Ladd expressed the hope that voluntary licensing organizations could ultimately be employed to assume the collection and distribution functions.

Section 111 of the statute provides a compulsory licensing mechanism covering certain secondary transmissions made by cable television systems. The effectiveness and need for this provision were examined during fiscal year 1981 by both houses of Congress. On April 29 and July 29, the Senate Committee on the Judiciary held public hearings relating to this issue. The House Judiciary Subcommittee on Courts, Civil Liberties, and the Administraton of Justice held eight days of public hearings between May 14 and July 22 to study the issue in general and consider H.R. 3560, HR. 3528, and H.R. 3844. H.R.

3560 would amend section 111 to provide greater protection for program suppliers while, at the same time, assuring continued cable access to broadcast signals through compulsory licensing. Both H.R. 3528 and H.R. 3844 would, in general, amend section 111 to eliminate the compulsory license for secondary transmissions by cable television systems of distant, nonnetwork programming, and replace it with full liability. On April 29 and July 22, the Register testified before the Senate Judiciary Committee and the House Judiciary Subcommittee, respectively, and suggested that Congress amend section 111 to (1) eliminate the section 111 compulsory license for secondary transmission by cable systems; (2) exempt from copyright liability the simultaneous secondary transmission by cable systems of signals containing network programming only to the extent necessary to assure a full complement of network signals in markets that lack one or more of the three national television networks; (3) exempt from copyright liability the simultaneous secondary transmission of local signals by cable systems; (4) clarify the present section 111(a) (3) exemption to make clear that the activities of certain satellite carries are subject to full copyright liability; and (5) provide for a transition period during which the present section 111 would remain in effect. The House Judiciary Subcommittee is expected to mark-up these three bills at a later date.

A bill to create an American version of the European concept of the "droit moral," H.R. 2908, is patterned after similar bills, H.R. 288, 96th Congress, and H.R. 8261, 95th Congress, reflects the growing concern among artists and their representatives over protection of the moral rights in their works. The purpose of the bill is to secure the right of artists of pictorial, graphic, or sculptural works to prevent their distortion, mutilation, alteration, or destruction. The legislation also seeks to protect the honor and reputation of artists in relation to their works.

The Copyright Office continued to perform its major line functions during the year, and the staff labored to accelerate the flow and improve the quality of the work. These efforts were largely successful despite the virtual elimination of overtime and other fiscal constraints. Registrations attained an all-time high in fiscal year 1981—471,178, as against 464,743 in fiscal 1980. This increase was apparent in totals both for original registrations of unpublished works and for renewal registrations: 148,072 unpublished (138,618 in 1980) and 34,243 renewals (32,982 in 1980). But original registrations for published works decreased slightly, the total being 288,863 in 1981, as compared to 293,143 in 1980. Total earned fees were also a new all-time record—$4,835,169.10.

One of the functions of the Copyright Office is to obtain, through enforcement of the mandatory deposit provision of the copyright law, works published in the United States with notice of copyright, the purpose of this provision being to enrich the collections of the Library of Congress. By working in close cooperation with other departments of the Library and by initiating demands for deposit in appropriate cases, the office acquired for the Library of Congress during fiscal 1981 additional materials valued at more than $800,000.

The Cataloging Division of the Copyright Office continued to prepare for the publication of forthcoming issues of the *Catalog of Copyright Entries* in the form of microfiche and for the adoption of the new *Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules* (AACR 2), although implementation has been postponed until a later date.

An important function of the Copyright Office is the maintenance of a public information office, where members of the public may come to file materials in person or to obtain general information about copyright. During fiscal 1981, a total of 9,855 persons visited this office, an increase of almost 30 percent over the previous year, attributable to the return of the Copyright Office to Capitol Hill in September 1980.

Preparations are being made by the Copyright Office for the microfilming of sheet music deposited for copyright registration between 1870 and the present date. This large and valuable undertaking will be accomplished in cooperation with the Library's Music Division.

Law Library

The move of the Law Library to its new location in the Madison Building was essentially completed by May 5. The relocation was carried out with no interruption in service, except for a few hours on April 9–10 when the Law Library Reading Room collection was transferred.

In several areas of the Law Library's activities, there were dramatic increases in user statistics. The number of readers increased by over 54 percent, and the total number of reference questions answered rose by 32.5 percent over the past six months. Law Library Reading Room circulation increased by over 38 percent.

Among the many readers and other visitors to the Law Library's new facilities were participants in the 74th Annual Meeting of the American Association of Law Libraries (AALL) held in Washington, D.C., on June 28–July 1. Several special group tours were

organized by the staff for some 250 convention participants. A group tour was also arranged for members of the Western Council of States Libraries who visited the Library in the fall.

The major interest to librarians around the country and of major concern to the Law Library has been the functioning of its compact, motorized book shelving in the subbasement of the Madison Building. The law stacks take up almost two acres of space in the subbasement, and the shelving capacity is nearly 60 linear miles. The 1,500 electrically operated units are the largest installation of such shelving in the world. The shelves consist of modules with an average of 11 ranges, each with its own access aisle. Each range has seven sections on each side, every section has eight shelves, and the system is equipped with microprocessor-based control and safety devices. Over the past six months, book retrieval time has more than doubled, and the constant opening and closing of the shelves has been a strain on the system because of the heavy retrieval demands placed on it.

In responding to the needs of Congress, the staff aided Members and committees in their intensive search for solutions to the economic situation by preparing several reports on the foreign legislative treatment of financial and budgetary issues. During this reporting period, the Law Library was asked to survey foreign constitutions to ascertain if other nations place constitutional restraints on the level of taxation and the level of spending and to determine what countries abroad have legislation requiring a balanced budget. Another important concern for every Congress is the control of traffic in narcotics. A House committee inquiry dealt with the question of how several specified foreign countries enforce their fishery and drug control laws and whether their coast guards or naval forces are employed in that effort. A broad legislative survey was done for Congress on the question of whether or not environmental impact assessments are required before development projects are undertaken in other countries. The subjects of other congressional inquiries included the protection of whistle-blowers, animal welfare, and controls over the exportation of art objects and cultural property. The overall total of congressional research reports showed a slight decline, with the highest number of requests (58) coming in April.

During this period, the staff produced several more publications than in the previous half year. *The Judicial and Legislative Systems in India* by Krishan S. Nehra, *Doing Research in Federal Transportation Law* by Charles F. Brookes and Marlene C. McGuirl, *Doing Research in Federal Communications Law* by John M. Howard, and the *Admissibility of Illegally Obtained Evidence: A Comparative Analysis of the Laws of England, Scotland, Ireland, Canada, Australia, and New Zealand* by Kersi B. Shroff and Stephen F. Clarke were all issued by the American-British Law Division. In the European Law Division, Marie-Louise Bernal and Ivan Sipkov compiled the *Bibliographie Fremdsprachiger Werke über das Recht der Vereinigten Staaten von Amerika, Deutscher Teil* [Bibliography of Works on the Law of the United States in Foreign Languages, German Section], the first in a series of such bibliographies in various languages. *The Constitutions of Thailand* was written by Mya Saw Shin of the Far Eastern Law Division. All the divisions of the Law Library participated in the production of two multinational studies, *The Legal Status of Aliens in Various Foreign Countries* and *Gun Control Laws in Foreign Countries*. There was a significant rise in the number of congressional requests for Law Library publications as well as in the number of requests for them received from other libraries.

In June, the Law Library publication, *The Austrian Banking System under the 1979 Statute*, which was produced in the first half of the fiscal year by Edith Palmer, senior legal specialist in the European Law Division, received a special award from the Austrian Bankers' Association because of its practical importance to the Austrian economy.

The staff also continued to participate in the field of legal scholarship outside the Law Library and had articles accepted for publication in law-related journals or were asked to speak before scholarly audiences or participate in seminars. Many staff members took part in the AALL Annual Meeting, and numerous convention participants requested Law Library publications on display at the Library's exhibit there.

A major reference work, available for purchase from the Superintendent of Documents, was compiled by Dario C. Ferreira-Ibarra of the Hispanic Law Division: *The Canon Law Collection of the Library of Congress: A General Bibliography with Selective Annotations*. This hardcover monograph is a continuation of the Law Library's effort to make its special legal holdings more accessible to legal scholars. The next project of this kind now in progress is a definitive compendium of *consilia*, literary-legal briefs based on Roman law concepts and written by outstanding jurists in Europe between the 13th and 18th centuries in response to a question put to them by a judge or some party in a proceeding. Work also went forward on another major bibliography, one of U.S. slavery trials.

The *Index to Latin American Legislation*, which covers 21 countries, was made available online for the years 1976–78, with entries available in draft form for subsequent years. The Hispanic Law Division revised the format and upgraded the cards for its other project, the Index to Latin American Periodicals.

The collection was enriched by the purchase of the several volumes, including Angelo degli Ubaldi's *Super Prima Infortiati* and *Super Secunda Infortiati*, printed in Venice in 1504. This extremely rare item, printed in double columns, has side notes in the margins, titles, and a printer's device in red. Other acquisitions were Francisco de Amaya's *Observationum juris libri tres* (Geneva, 1633), the last edition revised by the author, and *Svod zakonopolozhenie o preimusschestvach sluzhby ofitserkskich i klassnych chinov v voennoe vremia* (Ekaterinodar, 1981). This extremely rare item was the Code of Law for officers in the active service and civil servants of the Denikin Army during the Russian Civil War.

From the People's Republic of China, the Far Eastern Law Division acquired *Lectures on Criminal Law: A Collection of Public Security Laws from 1950 to 1979* and the first legal dictionary of the PRC, *Faxue Cidian*. Nineteen North Korean books published before the Korean War and subsequently captured by the U.S. Army were also obtained.

In the area of preservation, the Law Library prepared 259 volumes of *Great Britain. Laws, Statutes, etc. Local, Personal and Private Acts*, 1888–1977, for microfilming by the Preservation Office. A four-year project involving extensive treatment and rebinding of the nearly 400 volumes of the original prints of the U.S. Session Laws was completed, and the last of the volumes were returned to the law collection by the Preservation Office.

A significant event occurred in April when the Office of Personnel Management gave final approval to the foreign law specialist-single agency series definition, a classification created especially for the Law Library's legal specialists to define the unique functions of their positions. The European Law Division filled its Yugoslav legal specialist position, and the Hispanic Law Division hired a specialist to cover several of its jurisdictions on a full-time basis. The American-British Law Division was able to fill the position of head of Law Library Reading Room, a vacancy that had existed for some time.

Processing Services

Processing Services concentrated on the planning and policymaking for increased activity in the collection, custody, and control of microforms in the Library of Congress and in cooperation with other institutions. The department also developed internal procedures for the bibliographic control of microforms via minimal level cataloging in order to provide cataloging data where none has been provided in the past.

The results of the needs assessment survey for the *National Union Catalog* (NUC) have been processed, and the final report is being prepared. Almost 4,000 American libraries were asked to identify those publications they would purchase if the NUC were automated and published in a register/index format. A few of the more popular registers included the Master Register, the Audio-Visual Register, the Master Register for English-language materials only, the Music Register, the Microform Masters Register, and the State Documents Register (to include both monographs and serials). The most popular indexes to the Master Register were Title, Name Subject, Series, and Card Number. The overwhelming preference for format was microfiche. A committee has been established within Processing Services to review the data generated by the survey and to make recommendations regarding the products to be published.

Acquisitions and Overseas Operations

Cataloging in Publication Division

On July 1, the Cataloging in Publication (CIP) Division elebrated its 10th anniversary. The CIP program has grown from 27 to more than 2,500 publishers, and more than 220,000 titles have been provided with CIP data.

A CIP survey was circulated to determine the success of the program. Funded by the Council on Library Resources, a 14-page quentionnaire was sent to more than 2,000 U.S. libraries. Over 70 percent responded, and the results were to be available late in 1981. Preliminary findings indicate a positive attitude toward the program and underscore the valuable uses of the CIP data.

Exchange and Gift Division

A total of 6,502,228 pieces was received by the Exchange and Gift Division during the year, among which were 426,711 pieces from international exchange, 1,886,247 from gift, 637,779 from the Government Printing Office and other Federal agencies, 145,912 from state agencies, and 2,787,805 by transfer of excess materials from Federal agency libraries.

Overseas Operations Division

Shared cataloging centers were closed in London on May 1 and in Wiesbaden on September 30. The Cairo office received permission from the Egyptian Government to export material to non-U.S. institutions. The New Delhi office received permission to photoreproduce official publications from 10 Indian states. Emphasis on correspondence and visits with

exchange partners accounted for modest increases in receipts from Burma and Thailand.

Order Division

One of the more interesting developments in 1981 is the potential for a vast increase in the purchases of books from China. Two export firms from the People's Republic of China visited the Order Division, offering their services as suppliers of library materials. Receipts have already increased and a new blanket order for 1982 is expected to facilitate this trend. New arrangements for blanket orders were made in the Philippines, Gambia, Ghana, and Malta.

Cataloging

Office for Descriptive Cataloging Policy

In the spring, the Office for Descriptive Cataloging Policy began work with specialists from the Manuscript and Prints and Photographs Divisions to produce drafts of cataloging manuals based on AACR 2.

At the ALA Annual Conference in June, the Committee on Cataloging: Description and Access of the Resources and Technical Services Division's Cataloging and Classification Section decided to support the Library's position on the cataloging of microforms of previously published books. The Joint Steering Committee for Revision of AACR, which also includes Library of Congress representatives, adopted an approach toward rule revision which prefers that AACR 2 be given a longer test before extensive revisions are contemplated, with the understanding that national libraries might use "rule interpretation" for the immediate solutions to problems they encounter.

Cataloging Instruction

There were 24 courses given during the past year to 1,137 persons from approximately 32 divisions in six departments of the Library and four other agencies, namely, the Federal Library Committee, National Agricultural Library, National Library of Medicine, and the Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences.

Decimal Classification

At the request of the Editorial Policy Committee (EPC), the editors of the *Dewey Decimal Classification* in the Decimal Classification Division expanded 301–307 to two and a half times its original fullness. The EPC and the Forest Press Committee accepted the expansion. The ALA Subject Analysis Committee acknowledged that many of the problems with the original 301–307 had been resolved to its satisfaction. Publication is expected in early 1982. At the request of EPC, a draft phoenix of 370 (Education) and the groundwork for a phoenix of 350–354 (Public administration, Executive branch of government) were prepared.

Vol. 4, No. 2 of *Decimal Classification Additions, Notes and Decisions* was completed in June and sent to Forest Press. The work on the manual of application for the 19th edition continued to be the main focus of the editorial staff. By September 30, Forest Press had received the introduction, tables 000–200, and the number index. Publication is expected early in 1982.

Descriptive and Shared Cataloging Divisions

The Descriptive and Shared Cataloging Divisions, cooperating with the Serial Record Division, and following lengthy negotiations with the AFSCME Local 2910, adopted a quality standard for the evaluation of the work of descriptive catalogers with implementation in June.

A reorganization in cataloging removed, intact, the Audiovisual, Manuscript, and Music Sections, as well as rare book cataloger positions, from the Descriptive Cataloging Division. These units are being restructured into a newly created Special Materials Cataloging Division, for the purpose of focusing attention on the unique characteristics of nonbook material and early printed monographs.

New name authority cooperative projects were set up with the National Library of Medicine, the University of California at Los Angeles, and the University of Washington. These libraries will begin by submitting name authorities for their CONSER records. Plans were formulated to add four additional libraries last fall—U.S. Department of the Interior, University Microfilms International, Harvard University, and Indiana University. This would bring to 19 the total number of cooperating libraries. Since the project began last January, 2,158 items have been processed. Preparations were made for GPO to assume responsibility for the cataloging of material distributed by the National Audiovisual Center.

Editing of the 1980 volume of the *National Union Catalog of Manuscript Collections* and its index was completed in July. This volume, 18th in the series, includes information on 2,413 collections held in 127 repositories, 23 of which are represented for the first time.

The Music Section continued to prepare for its role in online cataloging. The Music Online system, projected to be operational in mid-1982, proceeded along its preparatory track, with emphasis on the development of an input manual for music catalogers.

The project to describe and eventually publish

information on the Library's holdings of pre-1600 Western Medieval and Renaissance manuscripts proceeded, the major accomplishment being the completion of the extensive description of the 21 books of hours in the Library's collections.

MARC Editorial Division

The improved computer system software to permit online processing of CIP records and online changes to previously verified records was made available in November. Online processing of name authority records will be available in January.

The division is working with the Automation Planning and Liaison Office and the Automated Systems Office to develop a method of transferring data from the Automated Process Information File (APIF) to the books master file. Dubbed "record migration," this transfer will eliminate the need to rekey at least half of the books records received in MARC Editorial. Implementation is expected in June.

Subject Cataloging Division

The second and third quarter 1980 supplements (January–June and January–September) of *Library of Congress Subject Headings* (LCSH) were distributed during the reporting period. A new publication, *Library of Congress Subject Headings: A Guide to Subdivision Practice,* an updated version of the now out-of-print introduction to the eighth edition of LCSH, that contains some elements of other publications in addition, appeared in June.

A revised edition of subclass *PH, Uralic and Basque Languages and Literatures,* was put into use in August and will be published in *LC Classification: Additions and Changes,* List 203. Work is nearing completion on a revision of the *P–PM Supplement.* An expanded development for Yugoslavia in subclass DB is nearing completion. Expanded developments for many of the countries of Africa, as well as for Finland and Taiwan, have been completed and are being published in *Additions and Changes* as they are ready. Indexing of the German law classification schedule continues.

Processing Systems, Networks and Automation Planning

Automation Planning and Liaison Office

The Automation Planning and Liaison Office (APLO) has participated in the implementation of many changes to the automated systems at the Library of Congress. Changes to two major systems were almost finished and were to be in use by the end of the calendar year. Books Online provides for online update and retrieval. Names Online will provide an online input, update, and retrieval system for name authority records to replace the existing batch input procedures.

APLO is now responsible for developing the MARC communications formats and for representing the Library on technical matters relating to the formats. Meetings with the major bibliographic networks and the ALA MARBI committee were held in May and June. The final version of a major revision of the 1976 authorities format was approved in June and will be published early next year.

Network Development Office

During the past year the Network Development Office continued its involvement in areas related to national networking planning through the work of its Network Advisory Committee. A program meeting in October 1980 and two open hearings held at ALA's Midwinter Meeting and Annual Conference addressed the topics of governance for a nationwide network and the ownership/distribution of bibliographic data. At the September program meeting, the topic of resource sharing was discussed. The next program meeting in March 1982 will continue this theme.

The office continued to participate in two cooperative projects funded by the Council on Library Resources: the Name Authority File Services (NAFS) and the Linked Authority Systems Project (LASP). The NAFS task force completed its requirements for the building of an integrated, consistent authority file for name headings.

The MARC review project, which attempted to analyze the series of the Library's MARC formats for consistency and also a networking environment, was completed this year. Publication of the report is expected late in calendar 1981.

Catalog Management Division

In April, Barbara Westby retired as chief of the Catalog Management Division. With a reduced staff, work priorities were modified. Main entries, authority cards, CIP entries, and refiles have top priority for both filing and arranging. Input of location tracking information on titles in the cataloging stream has increased.

Catalog Publication Division

Progress toward the automation of the NUC continued to be made particularly on the development of the computer software and of an input manual for operators.

The draft invitations for bid for a 1956–80 cumula-

tion of the *National Union Catalog* and the draft invitations for bid for a 1975–80 cumulation of the *Subject Catalog* were forwarded to management for their consideration. The proposal is to sell the print-file cards (over nine million NUC cards, and approximately 4.75 million *Subject Catalog* cards) to a private publisher who will prepare and market these cumulations.

Cataloging Distribution Service

The Cataloging Distribution Service (CDS) continued to work on the completion of the second phase of c. .d service automation, which will provide for on-demand printing of 5.5 million non-MARC cataloging records. Automation staff coordinated with DEMAND System contractor in producing the software which allows the division's own computer operations to communicate with this state-of-the-art system. The DEMAND System provides for image input, tagging, storage, and preservation as well as automated retrieval and high speed, laserxerographic printing of cataloging in all languages. The system was expected to be operational for input, retrieval, and demand printing early in fiscal 1982.

The data management system was approved for installation on the CDS computer. CDS automation staff are supporting the requirements of the Customer Services Section by using this facility to build, maintain, and update online customer address, order, and other control files to facilitate the processing of over $6 million in orders each year. Future phases of the system will handle accounting and other production and administrative activities.

CDS continued its efforts to refine and enhance its bibliographic distribution services by adding CIP records to the new CDS Alert Service. The CDS Marketing Group worked closely with other Processing Services staff in analyzing and charting the major changes envisioned for the NUC and its associated family of catalogs.

Serial Record Division

Work on the 1976–80 cumulation of *New Serial Titles* was completed, and 2,619 pages of camera copy were sent to GPO. This is the last of the manually produced NST quinquennial cumulations. The first automated issue of NST, a January–April 1981 cumulation in 936 pages, produced with CONSER records, was distributed in August.

CONSER members were encouraged to become participants in the Library's Name Authority Cooperative Project (NACO) with the idea of facilitating the authentication of CONSER records by having name authority matters completed before authentication. The National Library of Medicine, the University of California at Los Angeles, and University of Washington have become NACO participants.

A new CONSER snapshot tape which includes all CONSER records, 389,000 as of the end of July, has been run by OCLC and is available for purchase from the Cataloging Distribution Service. Monthly tapes of unauthenticated CONSER records will also be available from CDS.

The National Serials Data Program is working with several other organizations on a major initiative to promote the systematic entry and maintenance of abstracting and indexing coverage information in CONSER records. The Council on Library Resources has funded the expenses for planning meetings to develop the project.

Research Services

African and Middle Eastern Division

A highly successful six-week publication survey trip to Central Africa by Laverne Page included visits to five countries—Cameroon, Central African Republic, Congo, Gabon, and Zaire—none of whch had been surveyed in depth by a Library of Congress representative since 1968. Among the division's notable newspaper acquisitions were microform files of *al-Kirazah,* the official organ of the Coptic Church of Egypt, *al-Amal,* and *Le Reveil* from Lebanon, and *Sabah,* a major 19th-century Turkish journal. With the receipt of 982 fiche of *Yiddish Classics on Microfiche,* the Hebraic Section virtually completed the Library's collection of first editions of works of the fathers of modern Yiddish literature. *Recent Afro-Libyan Relations: A Selected List of References,* compiled by Joanne Zellers, is the first guide in the African Section's new Africana Directions series. The Middle East Studies Association has received an additional grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities to enable the Library's Near East Section to continue its work on the Near East National Union List.

Asian Division

On an acquisitions survey trip to Beijing and Shanghai, Chi Wang, head of the Chinese and Korean Section, reviewed with officials of the National Library of China its exchange commitments to the Library of Congress and discussed with officers of Guozi Shudian and the newly established China National Publishing Industry Trading Corporation (CNPITC) blanket order arrangements with the Library. A blanket order with CNPITC on a trial basis promises a significant breakthrough in the Library's dealings with the People's Republic of China.

Special summer projects contributed to a substantial reduction in filing arrearages in the union catalog card files maintained in the Asian Division. Some 132,000 cards were processed for the Chinese National Union Catalog, 232,000 cards for the Korean National Union Catalog were given preliminary sorting, the final alphabetization of more than 60,000 cards was completed for the Japanese National Union Catalog, and more than 3,000 new entries were added to the Southeast Asia Subject Card File. *Japanese National Government Publications in the Library of Congress,* compiled by Thaddeus Ohta, was published, and "Pre-Meiji Works in the Library of Congress: Japanese Mathematics," compiled by Shojo Honda, has been prepared for publication as the first volume in the projected Asian Division Bibliography Series.

Collections Management Division

All collections in the custody of the Collections Management Division that had been stored at the Landover Center Annex were returned to Capitol Hill. At the end of the fiscal year, the Collections Improvement Section had inventoried 86 percent of Class B, which was relocated from the Adams to the Jefferson Building.

The Special Search Section, in support of the Library's collections development effort, recommended replacement or additional copies of popular or missing titles in the general collections and investigated incomplete serial holdings for possible augmentation through outside purchase or filming. The section has also indexed a major microform collection of local histories and genealogies to make it more accessible to readers.

European Division

Bibliographic entires were made for the H and J classes of the uncataloged Russian pamphlet collection in the division's custody. More than 2,000 titles were recorded, among which 67 were specified as rare books in Russian sources. The 1977 volume of the *American Bibliography of Slavic and East European Studies,* an annual compiled in the European Division, was published and the 1978 volume submitted to the publisher, the American Association for the Advancement of Slavic Studies.

Federal Research Division

The division expanded its activities in the field of computer retrieval of data by developing additional personnel systems and by initiating an accessioning and routing program. The accessioning program allows accessioners to identify the last issue of any one of more than 2,100 titles received and its location in the division. The new personnel program enhances management facility for locating specific competencies within the division to satisfy urgent ad hoc requests. All sponsoring agencies have requested that the division continue its programs at the fiscal 1981 level of effort through fiscal 1982.

General Reading Rooms Division

The most significant accomplishment during the past six months was the Cooperative Reference Exchange (CRE) held on September 21–25. Funded by the Western Council of State Libraries and conducted by Library of Congress staff, the CRE provided an intensive orientation to the Library for 25 senior reference staff from the 20 member states and information about each state library for Library staff and each other.

By the end of the fiscal year, 18 states were participating in the reference correspondence referral program, and discussions were under way with more than a dozen others whose participation was expected early in the new fiscal year. Ellen Hahn, division chief, made arrangements for and attended the spring meeting of the Chief Officers of State Library Agencies (COSLA), which was held at the Library on April 5–6.

Geography and Map Division

The division's 30th Special Map Processing Project was held during a six-week period in July and August for participants from some 12 colleges and universities. The second meeting of the Anglo-American Cataloguing Committee for Cartographic Materials was held at the Library from April 27 to May 1. Diavid K. Carrington, head of the Technical Services Section, organized and chaired the meeting, which gave a final review to the draft manual for cataloging cartographic materials. Representatives and observers from several American, Australian, British, and Canadian institutions and organizations attended. *Fire Insurance Maps and Atlases in the Collections of the Library of Congress,* many years in compilation, was published in June.

Hispanic Division

The José Ortega y Gasset Papers microfilming project was completed and the microfilm was received in August. Facsimile editions of the Codex Tudela and the Florentine Codex and the complete microfilm file of the Argentine newspaper *Gaceta Mercantil* were received. In June, the chief traveled to Argentina, Uruguay, and Bolivia to review the Library's exchange sources in key government and private institutions and to review blanket order arrangements.

The National Directory of Latin Americanists project began officially in July when the project director joined the division. Preliminary work on a questionnaire and the development of a master names file for the project were under way by the end of September.

A brochure on the division's Hispanic Room and the history of the division was prepared for publication in fiscal 1982. Vicenta Cortés Alonso, inspector general of the Spanish Archives, began a term on the Library's Council of Scholars in September as its first foreign representative. Julián Marías will join the council in June.

Loan Division

The division has streamlined regulations governing its lending policies, tailoring them more closely to the disparate needs of its varying clienteles, adapted statistical measurements to meet the new regulations, and prepared new outlines for day-to-day operations. Revised lending policies and practices have been documented in a new Loan Reference Manual. Effectiveness will be enhanced by the use of a new RLIN search account for bibliographic verification, locations, and interlibrary borrowing, by initiation of a pilot electronic mail link with the Pacific Northwest Bibliographic Center in Seattle, Wash., and by informal agreements and talks with major library networks such as Minitex and the Research Libraries Group.

Manuscript Division

The most significant activity in the division was the move to the Madison Building. The division staff began occupying new quarters in July, and over the next two months, the division's 10,000 collections were transported and shelved. The Manuscript Division has been assigned responsibility for the custody of the Library of Congress archives. Among the important new collections acquired were the papers of Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger, the records of *Earth* magazine, and the papers of diplomat Loy Henderson, distinguished black scientist, Henry Hill, and physicist Leland Haworth.

Volumes 6 and 7 of *Letters to Delegates to Congress, 1774–1789*, edited by Paul H. Smith and others, were published. Microfilm editions completed of the division's collections include the records of the National Woman's Party, 1891–1940 (97 reels), filmed by Microfilm Corporation of America; the papers (1821–90) of John Ericcson, 1803–1889 (six reels); and the papers (1849–1968) of Montgomery C. Meigs, 1816–1892 (28 reels).

Motion Picture, Broadcasting and Recorded Sound Division

Eric Barnouw, the first chief of the division, retired in June after three years during which the division was formed, organized, and began to function as a separate entity. After several delays, construction of the new Motion Picture Preservation Laboratory at Wright-Patterson Air Force Base was completed. The new building was made available on September 20, and occupancy began 10 days later. Several notable acquisitions were received through international exchanges from Gosfilmofond, the Soviet film archive, from Bundesarchiv in Koblenz, West Germany, and from the British Film Archive.

In September, members of the Working Group of the Association for Recorded Sound Collections and the Associated Audio Archives (ARSC/AAA) began a project to index 78 r.p.m. recordings in the LC collections. ARSC/AAA has received grants from the Ledler Foundation and the National Endowment for the Humanities to photograph the labels and catalog recordings in the collections of the nation's five largest sound archives.

Music Division

Staff overtime was authorized in an attempt to clear out Music Reading Room filing arrearages, and a number of special collections were boxed and provided with finding aids in preparation for the move to the Madison Building. An arrangement was worked out with the Copyright Office to have copyright staff help prepare early music copyright deposits for filming. The Library's manuscripts of Cantata No. 9 and Cantata No. 10 of J. S. Bach were returned from the Restoration Office in new preservation boxes.

Agreement was reached with the Public Radio Cooperative and WETA–FM to distribute the Library's chamber music broadcasts via satellite, opening the way for the development of a substantially larger network than in the past. Luthier Rene Morel, with members of the Juilliard String Quartet and violinist Mary Price, gave a lecture on the care of rare violins. The Da Capo Fund published a color poster and 10 color postcards showing the Library's Cremonese stringed instruments.

National Referral Center

On April 27, the center resumed divisional status, which it had held from its founding in 1962 to 1967. In April, 1,021 requests were received, the first 1,000-plus month the center had ever experienced, and, in August, 1,036 were logged. The center's *Directory of Information Resources in the United States: Geosciences and Oceanography*, the first volume since 1974 to be issued in this series, was published in the fall. Under terms of an agreement in principle reached with the National Library of Medicine ONLM) in August, the center's machine-readable data base will be made available to NLM for its Toxicology Infor-

mation Program. In exchange, the center will be given free access to NLM's TOXLINE data base.

Preservation Office

An anticipated binding backlog of approximately 40,000 volumes was eliminated by the efficient shipping of processed materials to the binders at the close of the fiscal year. This work output equated to approximately $1.3 million obligated for binding, which is the largest sum committed by the Library to date. A mass deacidification test was scheduled for April 1982 at Goddard Space Flight Center. NASA will supply technical know-how and equipment to accomplish a 5,000 book demonstration of the Library's diethyl zinc process. The technical support contract allows for a five-month engineering development period before the demonstration and a complete engineering process analysis with an exhaustive safety analysis of the entire process.

Prints and Photographs Division

The latter half of fiscal 1981 was devoted as far as possible to sorting and planning in preparation for the move to the Madison Building. Divisional book collections have been put into shape, processing reserves set up, and the first real inventory, however approximate, nearly completed.

Patronage of the Prints and Photographs Reading Room continues to grow steadily as does the use of Library pictures in books and magazines. Organization, physical preservation, and cataloging of the huge Alexander Graham Bell Family photograph collection was completed, tracing the great inventor and humanitarian through his long life in some 57 feet of shelving. Among the photographic acquisitions was a set of 22 rare occupational daguerreotypes of the 1850s and prints by Irving Penn, Arnold Newman, and David Plowden.

Rare Book and Special Collections Division

The division is taking into its custody all pre-1801 imprints located in the ongoing inventory of the general collection. With the arrival of 3,600 class B books, the total count of pre-1801 transfers is 11,000. The division is processing the approximately 5,000 reference books and new gifts in the portions of theLessing J. Rosenwald Collection brought to the Library following the donor's death in 1979.

Information on titles new to the Library's collections is being entered into APIF and can be retrieved through MARC. Rosenwald books already in the Library's collections are being recorded in the Main Shelflist and in due course will be described on printed cards filed in the division's card catalog. The division acquired a substantial collection of leftist pamphlets, broadsides, and ephemera; frequently produced in small numbers and distributed outside normal channels, this collection contains the kind of material that easily slips through a library's acquisitions net. Researchers working in American left-wing politics will want to investigate the division's growing collections in the field.

Science and Technology Division

Most significant during this period was the April implementation of the division reorganization and the September appointment of Joseph W. Price as the new chief. In every aspect of division activity and interest, the key word was "new." In addition, a new division brochure was released in August, describing the division and informing the public of expanded activities. The Science Reference Section generated 10 new titles in the LC Science Tracer Bullet series. The establishment of the Technical Reports Section effectively focused attention and effort on the Library's unique and valuable technical reports collections and enabled a substantial increase in both productivity and quality of reference service.

Serial and Government Publications Division

Reader reference services and materials served to readers in the Newspaper and Current Periodical Room reached new highs. An estimated 125,400 readers used more than 422,000 pieces of newspapers, government publications, periodicals, and microfilms in the fiscal year. In April, the division published the *Newspaper Cataloging Manual,* intended to serve as an authority for creating bibliographic entries for newspapers in either a manual or machine-readable form. The newspaper cataloging rules are based on, and compatible with, the *Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules* (AACR 2) and the International Standard Bibliographic Description for Serials (ISBD-S). Cooperative newspaper microfilming projects for nine Central American titles were arranged with Tulane University, the University of California, Berkeley, and Stanford University. The division assembled, from a wide variety of sources, and microfilmed holdings of the Managua, Nicaragua, Sandinista National Liberation Front newspaper *Barricada,* Nos. 1–509 for July 25, 1979, through December 31, 1980. The most notable among significant acquisitions during the period was Daniel Defoe's *The Weekly Journal* or *Saturday's Post* and *Mist's Weekly Journal,* published in London from October 10, 1717, to August 24, 1728.

ISSN 0041–7904 *Key title:* Library of Congress information bulletin